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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDE, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

Received up to 14th December, 1878.

POLITICAL.

THE *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 7th December says that the

Amir Sher Ali Khan has himself

The Kabul war.

foolishly brought on his ruin. Did

he forget the events of the campaign of 1839 when he has had the courage to challenge the English Government to combat?

In 1839 the Panjab was under the rule of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and our Government had no influence in Khelat.

Thus our expeditionary force had to pass through foreign territory, but still the expedition was successful. Now that

the whole Panjab is under British rule, and all the frontier tribes and the people of Balochistan are on friendly terms

with the Government, it is difficult to realise what has induced him to defy the Government. When he saw that he possessed

a small quantity of arms of European manufacture and a few lakhs of rupees—the gift of the Government of India—per-

haps he thought himself a match for the Government. But he was mistaken. Our Government can cope with a thousand

such Amirs as himself. In a very short time our troops have taken several most strategic points which were in the pos-

**Circulation,
300 copies.**

sion of the enemy, and they can now march at once to Kabul, if they like.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Anwār-ul-Akhbār* of the 12th December says that Russia is not yet tired of war. She is again trying to kindle the flames of war in Europe. Only the other day she promised to execute the treaty of Berlin. But she has now begun to import large quantities of arms and ammunition into Roumelia, to increase the army, and fortify the strongholds, in utter disregard of the treaty. This breach of promise on the part of Russia has surprised all Europe, and all the European powers, specially England and France, are determined upon the full execution of the treaty. If Russia persists in her present policy, and does not withdraw her troops from Roumelia, England and France will probably expell the Russians by force of arms from all the Turkish provinces. The forced expulsion of the Russians from Turkey will not only be beneficial to the Porte, but also maintain the honor of all the signatories to the treaty of Berlin. A struggle with England will also so much cripple the power of Russia that she will not be able to disturb the peace of Europe for a long time, and will refrain from intriguing with Afghanistan. Perhaps she has been induced to set aside the Berlin treaty by the belief that England, the great friend of the Porte, has her hands full with the Kabul expedition, and will have no time to attend to the affairs of the East. But she is mistaken. England is not such a weak power that the Kabul difficulty should engross all her time and energies, and divert her attention from all other important political matters for the time. Moreover, there are many native chiefs who can relieve the Government from a great deal of anxiety regarding the small Kabul affair.

Russia and the Berlin Treaty.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfûz* of the 6th December says that it appears from the recent Kabul news that the Amir has now been frightened. He

The successor to the throne of Kabul.

has released Yaqub Khan from confinement, and removed his family to Herat. Hence it seems that, instead of dividing his strength at several places, he wishes to concentrate his whole strength at Kabul, and there offer a serious resistance to the British army. But all his efforts will be useless. When his treachery, cruelty and injustice have alienated from him even the hearts of his friends and relatives, who else is likely to stand by him in time of difficulty? Alas! Afghanistan, a small Muhammadan State, such as it was, is also about to be ruined. As regards the Amir's troops, they are not likely to fight bravely. Their pay is in arrears for nine months, and many of them are forced levies. We believe that Yaqub Khan will take the earliest opportunity to join the British camp. He has a chance of realising his most sanguine hopes with the aid of the Government of India. He is a very wise and able man, popular with the Sardars and the whole Afghan people, and, therefore, best able to preserve peace and order in the country, if placed on the throne. He is quite alive to the intrigues of the Russians, and will probably readily comply with all the wishes of the Government of India. He is, therefore, most deserving of accession to the throne on the dethronement of Sher Ali. If the Government will place any other man on the throne, great internecine quarrels are sure to break out in Afghanistan.

As regards the question of the war indemnity, Afghanistan is obviously too poor to pay the cost. If the Government occupies any portion of the Afghan territories, the administration will prove very troublesome and expensive. Thus the indemnity question is very difficult, and Government cannot be too careful in deciding it.

The *Nayyar* *Asam* of the 5th December, received on the 12th idem, remarks that England is one of the greatest powers in the world. But the Amir of Kabul foolishly thought it to be very weak, and picked a quarrel with it. He is now reaping

Circulation,
96 copies.

the fruits of his folly. He reckons upon the aid of Russia who has instigated him to the war, but he is mistaken.

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 9th December, says that the *Friend of India* appears to have taken a solemn vow to oppose the

The Friend of India. Government in all matters. Our contemporary must needs condemn all acts and proceedings of the Government quite irrespective of their merits. It raised so wild a clamour against the Porte during the late Russo-Turkish war that the natives thought that the editor was a Russian or was bribed by Russia. The sympathies of all the other Anglo-Indian papers were with Turkey, but the *Friend of India* always sang a different song. The *Friend of India* thinks itself to be more free and outspoken than the Anglo-Indian journals, but it is no freedom to extol one man to the skies and to abuse another without cause. Now that the Eastern question has retreated to the background, and the Kabul difficulty has come to the front, our contemporary condemns the Kabul policy of the Government of India as unjust, and strongly sympathises with the Amir. It propagates such mischievous notions as are calculated to bias the minds of the Afghan tribes against us. If the Afghans were to follow the evil advice of the *Friend of India*, which is seemingly friendly to them, they would severely suffer for it, because, even if the whole Afghan people unanimously espoused the cause of the Amir, and encountered our troops, they would be defeated. It was not the object of the Peshawar Conference to extort the cession of a portion of the Amir's dominions from him, as asserted by our contemporary. But, on the contrary, its only object was to free both India and Afghanistan from the fear of a Russian invasion. The *Oudh Akhbār* then publishes an Urdu translation of an article of the *Friend of India*, in which the latter argues that at the Peshawar Conference the Government of India demanded from the Amir the military occupation of Herat, Kandahar and Balkh, and that the rectification of the frontier, which Lord Beaconsfield has declared

to be the object of the present Kabul war, means the occupation of the Hindu Kush in order to prevent the Russians from entering Afghanistan, and that of all the passes in the Suliman range in order to hold possession of the passage from India to Kabul.

The *Akhbārī Am* of the 11th December says that if the Government of India were to listen to the advice of English papers, it would often be placed in great trouble and difficulty. The *Standard* is opposed to the acceptance of the services of the contingents of Native States on the ground that such an acceptance would induce the enemy to consider the Government to be weak. But our contemporary is mistaken. The Government of India itself did not ask for aid. But the feudatory chiefs voluntarily offered the services of their troops. Moreover, it is not wise to refuse such loyal offers, because the refusal would tend to discourage the native chiefs from making such offers for the future. The Kabul difficulty has presented the native chiefs with an excellent opportunity of giving a practical proof of their loyalty to the Paramount Power. They believe that, if they did not offer aid to the Government on the present occasion, the English Press would at once declare them to be disaffected towards the Government.

Circulation,
1050 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* of the 7th December, received on the 10th idem, says that the benefits which the natives enjoy under British rule are so great and obvious that no man can be imagined to be disaffected towards the Government. Indeed, the natives are a most loyal people. They are always unanimous in supporting the Government on all critical occasions, but in other countries popular clamor, more or less extensive, is sure to be raised against the Government. We are astonished to see a statement in the *Madras Mail* to the effect that the Musalmans of India sympathise with the Amir of Kabul simply because

The Musalmans of India
and the Kabul war.

Circulation,
90 copies.

he is the enemy of the English Government, and that these men, who but a year ago prayed for the defeat of the Russians, now pray for their triumph over the English. It is to be deeply regretted that the *Madras Mail* should thus try to aggrieve the hearts of Her Majesty's faithful Musalman subjects, and to bias the mind of the Government against them. If the charges were true, our contemporary would be perfectly justified in publishing them. We are unable to understand why open or indirect attacks are constantly made upon the Indian Musalmans. There is no unity among them, nor are they strong enough to extend their sympathy to every Muhammadan kingdom, when menaced by a foreign invasion. Russia has gradually reduced many Muhammadan kingdoms in Asia to subjection, but the Indian Musalmans did not render aid to any of them. The Indian Musalmans exhibited no sympathy towards their unfortunate co-religionists of Kashgar, when that country was occupied by the Chinese. The Musalman subjects of Her Majesty expressed no dissatisfaction with the annexation of Oudh, or the dethronement of the late Nawab of Tonk. The deposition of the late Raja of Ulwar and the ex-Gaekwar from the throne, and the transportation of the Raja of Puri, provoked no feeling of dissatisfaction from the Hindus. There can be no comparison whatever between the Sultan of Turkey and the Amir of Kabul. The Sultan is held in the highest respect by the whole Muhammadan world, not because he is the ruler of a great Muhammadan empire, but because, being the protector of their sanctuaries, he is considered as the Commander of the Faithful. It was owing to this reason that the Musalmans of India contributed subscriptions for the relief of the Turks, and offered prayers in masjids for their victory. But no other Muhammadan power commands such strong sympathy from the Muhammadan world. Moreover, no man can be so foolish as to imagine the Amir of Kabul a match for the English Government. Far from being able to do any injury to the Indian Empire, he can scarcely hold his own.

As regards the growth of sympathy between the Russians and the Musalmans of India, it is best known only to the Russians and the Musalmans themselves with what feeling the former are viewed by the latter. The atrocities committed by the Russians in Bulgaria and other Turkish provinces are yet fresh in our memory. Every Musalman hates them as his inveterate enemies. The natives are fully convinced that they can not enjoy such ease and comfort under the oppressive Russian rule as they do under the just rule of the English.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbār* of the 4th December, received on the 10th idem, states that thanks were offered to God at the *Muhammadan* mosques and Christian churches at Lahore on Friday last for the fall of Ali Masjid.

Circulates.
350 copies.

Thanksgiving at Lahore in honor of the capture of Ali Masjid.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 10th December publishes a cartoon in which Afghanistan is represented as a sheep with the head of a man, or rather that of the Amir Sher Ali Khan. The sheep is represented as struggling to run away to Russia, while Lord Lytton, assisted by England, tries to pull it back towards him by the tail. The letter-press is as follows:—

Circulation,
400 copies.

THE KABUL SHEEP.

England.—Lytton, Lytton, look sharp. Hold it very tightly.

Lord Lytton.—Yes, yes. To be sure, it is very strong.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Akhbārī Anjumani Panjab* of the 6th December, received on the 10th idem, in regard to the telegraphic message received by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India from Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India on the 26th November last, remarks that every word of that message is indicative of unbounded royal favor and kindness towards the native population. Her Majesty not only expresses her satisfaction with the brave exploits of British troops, but observes—“I am greatly gratified at the loyal and friend-

The congratulatory message received by His Excellency the Viceroy from Her Majesty on the 26th November.

ly conduct of the Native Princes on this important occasion. The natives consider it to be their bounden duty to sacrifice their lives and property in behalf of the British Government, which has restored peace in the country after a long interval of misrule under the old *régime*, and loves its subjects more than a parent does his child. The satisfaction which Her Majesty expresses at the loyal conduct of the native chiefs equally extends to that of the whole native population, and is perfectly justified by the state of the popular feeling in the present crisis. A great Muhammadan State from the south has expressed its willingness to place all its troops and the treasury at the disposal of the Government. A great Maratta chief has requested the permission of the Government to come to Lahore in order to urge his claims, as a general of Her Majesty's army, to be employed in the Kabul campaign. Another great State from the north has offered the services of its troops. All the minor States are also equally anxious to aid the Paramount Power in the present crisis. Our Government needs no help, but still, simply with a view to please the feudatory chiefs, it has accepted their offers, as far as was thought advisable. The British Empire is more powerful and just than any that ever existed. Indeed, only that Government can be said to be the best which enjoys the perfect good-will of the people, and for which they are ready to lay down their lives in an emergency. In India under the old *régime* the best friends and adherents of the sovereign deserted him on an occasion of the slightest difficulty and danger; while, on the contrary, every man now thinks it to be his imperative duty to assist the Government in time of difficulty. What a great change has been effected in the thoughts of the people under the just and enlightened British rule!

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind*, Amritsar, of the 7th December, referring to the despatches of the Government of India to the Amir of Kabul and the Amir's replies that have been lately

The publication of the despatches relating to Kabul affairs.

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published in the *Gazette of India*, urges that an Urdu translation of the whole correspondence should be also published for the information of the native population. True, a translation has been already published by some of our contemporaries. But it is incomplete, because it omits altogether some of the despatches.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Marwar Gazette* of the 2nd December, received on the 8th idem, says: We are glad to state that the Darbar has granted us permission to criticise freely the acts and proceedings of the Darbar and the State officers.

The freedom of speech granted to the Marwar Gazette by the Jodhpur Darbar.

Circulation, 110 copies.

The *Mitra Vilas* of the 9th December, referring to the article published by the *Koh-i-Nar* of the 23rd November complaining of the maltreatment of the Hindus by the Nawab of Tonk (*vide* the *Selections* for the week ending the 30th November, 1878, page, 996), remarks that, if the complaints are true, the conduct of the Nawab towards his Hindu subjects is very unjust. There are many Hindu chiefs in India, but none of them has been heard to oppress his Musalman subjects so severely. We hope that the Government of India will soon adopt some measures to free the Hindu subjects of the Nawab from his tyranny and oppression.

The maltreatment of Hindus by the Nawab of Tonk.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The *Nizam-ul-Akhbar* of the 9th December, in an article on the same subject, argues that the complaints made against the Nawab of Tonk regarding the disabilities of the Hindus in the Tonk State are utterly unfounded, and praises the Nawab for his impartial justice.

The same subject.

Circulation, 45 copies.

A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Hind*, Amritsar, of the 7th December, asks the Council of Regency of Patiala to improve the state of post-offices in that State.

The postal department, Patiala.

Circulation, 200 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
150 copies.

A correspondent of the *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* of the 8th December, referring to the estates of the Raja of Jaunpur, which have been recently placed under the superintendence of the Court of Wards,

The estates of the Raja of Jaunpur placed under the superintendence of the Court of Wards.

says that it is rumoured that Mr. Lake has been appointed the manager of the estates. But we do not think that he will be able to manage the estates satisfactorily. They should have been placed under the management of an able and experienced deputy collector, as, for instance, Raja Baldeo Bakhsh, Pandit Mohan Lal, &c. It is also rumoured that all the officers at present employed in the State will be dismissed, and new men appointed in their places. This seems to us to be a very ill-advised measure. Among the present officers Munshi Mahabir Prasad is a very able man. A short time before the estates were placed under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, the revenue was farmed by the Raja to some contractors. The contractors have been already put to an expense of thousands of rupees in giving security, &c. Their case is deserving of the favorable consideration of the Government.

Circulation,
110 copies

The *Marwar Gazette*, published at Jodhpur, of the 2nd December, received on the 8th idem, says, that it is rumoured that the Government officers belonging to the

The visits of the officers of the survey department to Rajputana.

survey department, who go to Rajputana for surveying purposes, do not pay at all, or pay an inadequate price for the provisions supplied to them by the shopkeepers. If the rumour is true, the Government of India and the Native States should conjointly adopt some measures to ensure full payments being made by the survey officers.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind*, Amritsar, of the 7th December, adverting to the appointment of Rai Bahadur Dr. Chitan Shah to be the Civil Surgeon of Gurgaon, Panjab, praises the

Rai Bahadur Dr. Chitan Shah, the Civil Surgeon of Gurgaon, Panjab.

Panjab Government for its appreciation of merit, and congratulates the inhabitants of Gurgaon on their having such an able and good-natured Civil Surgeon as Dr. Chitan Shah. But the inhabitants of Jallandhar must be considered to be very unfortunate, who are going to lose the benefit of his services, especially when the services of an experienced, energetic and popular medical officer like him are indispensably necessary in the district. For some years past sickness has been playing havoc in the Jallandhar district, as appears from the reports of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Panjab. The *Safr-i-Hind* then advises the inhabitants of Jallandhar to submit a petition to the Panjab Government requesting that Dr. Chitan Shah should be retained in Jallandhar and also get promotion.

EDUCATION.

The *Berar Mitra* of the 10th December, referring to the fact that the deputy educational inspector of Akola praises the district school committees, in the last Educational Report for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the aid rendered by them to the educational department, urges that the services of those gentlemen who distinguish themselves in furthering the cause of education should be recognised by the bestowal of titles and *khilats*. *Khilats* are already bestowed in Berar upon those gentlemen who encourage vaccination.

The bestowal of titles and *khilats* on the members of school committees in Berar.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Berar Mitra*, Elichpur, of the 10th December, complains that carts or wagons having thin-edged wheels are prohibited from going on certain metalled roads in the Amraoti district, on the ground that thin-edged wheels soon spoil the roads. The saving thus effected in the annual expenditure incurred on account of the repairs of the roads must be very small, while the passengers are put to great inconvenience on kachha roads, specially in the rainy weather. The restriction should therefore be removed.

Carts, having thin-edged wheels, prohibited from going on metalled roads in the Amraoti district.

plains that carts or wagons having thin-edged wheels are prohibited from going on certain metalled roads in the

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Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Benar Samachar*, Akola, of the 8th December, in the course of an article reviewing the budget of the municipal committee of Akola for the next year, regrets that the committee has made no allotment for the support of the library, which is indispensably necessary.

Circulation,
115 copies.

The *Pravod Sindhu* of the 9th December urges upon the well-to-do natives the importance of paying a visit to Europe on the ground that their European travels will add greatly to their stock of knowledge.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Jalwa Tūr*, Meerut, of the 8th December, complains of the prevalence of theft within the cantonment limits in Meerut. Theft has been committed no less than four times during the current year at the *Jalwa Tūr* office, and the police have failed to trace the stolen property on every occasion. Since the passing of the Vernacular Press Act, the people are oppressed in a variety of ways (by the police), because no native newspaper has now the courage to complain of popular oppression.

Circulation,
136 copies.

The *Dabdaba Qaisri*, Bareilly, of the 7th December, in its local news columns, says that in the city of Bareilly the tahsildar imposed the license tax on about 1,100 persons. The assessments were so carefully made by him that only about 250 petitions were submitted to the collector protesting against the assessment, and in only a few cases the assessed fees had to be reduced. We hope that the Government will recognise the good services of the tahsildar in connection with the levy of the license tax.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 10th December publishes a small poem in Persian, contributed by a correspondent, which is intended as a satire on the reformed school of Musalmans, which is headed by the Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, C. S. I., from an orthodox Muhammadan point of view.

An educated or Anglicised Muhammadan is represented as describing the sentiments and feelings of the school to which he belongs. The poem consists of nine stanzas, and the same couplet is repeated at the end of each stanza as the burden, which means—You should pass your days in pleasure and merriment, and discard your old habits and prejudices. The substance of the poem is—

We have adopted the European dress with the Turkish cap, which is the most suitable form of dress for a gentleman. We freely indulge in the use of spirituous liquors. We do not allow ourselves to be troubled with the thought of the world to come. Our motto is "Live and be merry." We have repudiated all religious prejudices, and do as we please. It is our earnest wish that all India should become Anglicised.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Afiah-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Faqir Muhammad,	Decr. 9th	1878.	...
2 <i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Usaf Ali,	" 7th	"	575 copies.
3 <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 11th	"	135 "
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 11th	"	90 "
5 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din,	" 8th	"	1,050 copies (including 360 copies taken by Govt.)
6 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, O. S. I.	" 7th & 10th	" 9th & 12th, respectively.	254 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
7 <i>Arjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" 7th	" 12th	135 copies.
8 <i>Arjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 6th	" 10th	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
9 <i>Awaz-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh Muhammad,	" 5th & 12th	" 8th & 14th, respectively.	100 copies.
10 <i>Arya Mitra</i>	... Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Babu Bhut Nath	" 13th	" 14th	44 "
11 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	" 11th	"	100 "
12 <i>Benares Akhbar</i>	... Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Bishwa Nath Bhut,	" 5th	" 9th	77 "
13 <i>Berar Mitra</i>	... Ellichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Eknath Sakha Ram,	" 10th	" 13th	...
14 <i>Berar Samachar</i>	... Akola	Ditto	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	" 8th	" 11th	250 "

15	Bharat Bandh	Aligarh	Hindi Eng-lish.	Weekly	Tota Ram	6th	8th	150	"
16	Dabdabak Qaisri	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Raj Bahadur	7th	15th	136	"
17	Dabdabak Sikandri,	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain Khan.	9th	11th	430	"
18	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Najaf Khan	1st	"	125	"
19	Jaipur Akhbar	Jaipur	Urdu	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	6th	"	100	"
20	Jalwaak Tur	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	8th	10th	275	"
21	Karnamah	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Chinta Mani Sarma	9th	12th	275	"
22	Kavi Vachan Sudha,	Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Jawwad Ali	"	"	540	"
23	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	...	7th & 11th	9th & 14th	540	"
24	Lama-i-Nar	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Abdulla Khan	Novr. 24th & Dec. 1st.	9th	50	"
25	Lamb-i-Mahfats	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Mehndi Husain Khan.	6th	"	90	"
26	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	3rd & 10th	10th & 14th, respectively.	350	"
27	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	...	7th	9th	80	"
28	Mahwa Akhbar	Indore	Marathi	Weekly	Ram Krishna Hari,	6th	13th	225	"
29	Marnar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Madho Prasad	2nd	8th	170	"
30	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	8th	10th	215	"
31	Meerut Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	7th	10th	60	"
32	Mitra Bids	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mokand Ram	9th	12th	150	"
33	Mutla-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Nabi Bakhs	10th	"	40	"
34	Nair-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	5th	"	96	"
35	Najm-ul-Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat,	5th to 12th,	7th to 14th, respectively.	350	"
36	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Yudhistar Chandar Das.	10th	12th	150	"
37	Nizam-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Murari Lal	9th	13th	45	"

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
36 <i>Nér-i-Afshân</i>	...	Urdu	Weekly	Rev. A. P. Kelso ...	Decr. 12th	Decr. 14th	475 copies.
37 <i>Nér-ul-Anwar</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 14th	" "	450 "
38 <i>Qudâ Akhbâr</i>	...	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad ...	" 9th to 14th,	" 9th to 14th,	820 copies (in-
						respectively.	cluding 90
							copies taken
							by Govt.)
41 <i>Qudâ Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	10th	12th	400 copies.
42 <i>Panjâb-i-Akhhâr</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	"	7th	"	300 "
43 <i>Panjâb Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	9th	13th	200 "
44 <i>Patialâ Akhbâr</i>	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Kikhi Kesh	"	"	240 "
45 <i>Pravod Sindhâ</i>	Umaroti	Marathi	Ditto	Ishvamt Gobind Se-	"	11th	155 "
				tarkar.	"	"	"
46 <i>Prince of Wales' Gazette</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Rai Ganesh Lal	12th	14th	50 "
47 <i>Qaisar-ul-Akhhâr</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad,	8th	11th	150 "
48 <i>Rajâ-i-Am</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Divan 'hand	7th	"	600 "
49 <i>Riaz-ul-Akhhâr</i>	Khairabad,	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Seyyid Riaz Ahmad	5th	10th	250 "
50 <i>Rohilkhand Akhbâr</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Harnam Sarup	7th	"	195 "
51 <i>Sadig-ul-Akhhâr</i>	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Lal Singh	9th	14th	160 "
52 <i>Safar-i-Hind</i>	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	"	7th	10th	300 "
53 <i>Shola-i-Tur</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Haider Ali	10th	12th	275 "
54 <i>Sekail Hind</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamla Prasad	"	13th	146 "
55 <i>Urdu Akhbâr</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Hasan	8th	11th	50 "
56 <i>Dito</i>	Akola	Marathi	Ditto	Kishan Chand	7th	10th	180 "

57	Uda Akhbar (Akola)	Ditto ...	Urdu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Novr. 23rd & 30th, & Dec. 7th.	100	"
58	Vakil-i-Hindustan ...	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto ...	Babu Ishan Chan- dar.	Decr. 7th ...	260	"

PRIYÁ DÁS,

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